DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

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Confederate States Congress.

SENATE. MONDAY, November 14

Mr. Orr, of S. C., introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate the official report of General Joseph E. Johnston, touching the operations of the Army of Tennessee from the occupation of Dalton to the date of his removal from the command of that army.

Mr. Barnwell introduced the following bill which was read first and second times and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the 20th section of the above recited act, approved February 15th, 1862, as authorizes the payment of debts due to alien enemies in the bonds of the Confederate States be and the same is hereby repealed.

[Thsse debts have been paid lately in four per cent. bonds.]

Mr. Barnwell, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following bill, which was read three times and passed:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the third section of an act entitled "An act to organize forces to serve during the war," approved February 17, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the bonds authorized to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, by the third section of the act entitled "An act to organize forces to serve during the war, approved February 17, 1864, shall be redeemable October 1, 1894, and the interest on the same payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

Mr. Barnwell, from the same committee, reported the following bill, which was read three times and passed:

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for 7 30 Treasury notes.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, upon application, to exchange coupon bonds redeemable January 1, 1895, bearing six per cent. per annum interest, payable on the 1st day of January and July in each year, for treasury notes issued under authority of the third section of the act entitled "An act authorizing the issue of treasury notes," approved April 18, 1862; said treasury notes being of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, and bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day.

On motion of Mr. Dortch, of N. C., his colleague, Mr. Graham, was granted leave of absence for ten days.

On motion of Mr. Hill, of Ga., ten days leave of absence from the first day of the session, was granted to his colleague Mr. Johnson.

On motion of Mr. Orr, the Senate resolved into secret legislative session.

After some time spent therein, the doors were opened, and, on motion of Mr. Orr, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at the usual hour.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the President, enclosing information asked for by Congress, relative to the operation of the law for the tax in kind. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, another communication, enclosing additional official reports of military operations. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The roll being called by States, the following bills, resolutions, &c., were presented:

By Mr. Dickinson, of Ala.: Bill to amend an act providing payment for certain property informally taken or impressed. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Chilton, of Ala: A bill to provide for abolishing Distributing Post Offices, and for causing the mails to be sent directly to their destination, the distributing being done by route agents. Referred to Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Also: A bill to regulate the pay of route agents. Also: A bill to admit the importation of cotton and woolen cards duty free. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Shewmake, of Ga: A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of increasing the pay of officers below the grade of Brigadier General. Adopted.

By Mr. Bell, of Ga; A bill to continue in force the act of June 14, 1864, for the payment of claims for property informally impressed or taken for the use of the army. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Also; A bill providing for the discharge of soldiers in certain cases. Referred to Military Committee.

Also: A resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of adopting a tax bill regulating all taxes by an *ad valorem* system.—Adopted.

By Mr. Atkinson, of Ga; A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire and report what relief should be granted bonded agriculturists who have been placed in the army. Adopted.

By Mr. Echols, of Ga: A resolution approving the course of those general officers who have endeavored to cause the Sabbath to be observed in their commands, and recommending that all drills, reviews, &c, be dispensed with on that day. Adopted.

By Mr. Perkins, of La—A bill to facilitate the settlement of the claims of deceased soldiers. Ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Monday next.

By Mr. Welsh, of Miss—That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making the certificates given by bonded quartermasters, and accounts stated by other purchasing agents of the Government, redeemable in payment of taxes, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

By Mr. Miles, of S. C—A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of supplying all commissioned officers with uniforms and equipments and insignia according to rank. Adopted.

Also, a bill to provide for the appraisement of, and payment for, horses lost by the casualties of war. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 251.

By Mr. Foote, of Tenn—A joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Forrest and the officers and men of his command. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a resolution declaring it inexpedient to establish a general maximum of prices of agricultural products, but that the families of soldiers should be supplied at government prices. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a resolution that it is expedient that the Finance Committee should, as soon as possible, report a bill on the subject of the currency, and that said bill should harmonize with the views and plans advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Foote took occasion to commend the views of the Secretary, and said that his plans should, if practicable, be adopted, that he might alone be responsible for the management of the finances. On his motion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Clusky, of Tenn.—A bill to amend the act to issue tobacco to the army. Referred to Committee on Quartermaster and Commissary Departments.

Also a resolution instructing the Committee on the Medical Department to report a bill to secure a better preparation of the food in hospitals of the sick and wounded.—Adopted.

Several memorial and bills of a private character were also appropriately acted upon.

On motion of Mr. Russell, of Va., the House went into secret session.

SENATE, TUESDAY, Nov. 15th, 1864.

Mr. Simms, of Ky, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of entering into some proper and satisfactory arrangements with the military authorities of the United States, whereby the tobacco ration allowed by act of Congress may be forwarded to such of the soldiers of our army as may be held as prisoners of war by the enemy.

Mr. Sparrow, of La, introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judicary be instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to provide for the sequestration of the property of all persons who, being liable to military duty, have left, or may hereafter leave, the Confederacy, without the sanction of the Confederate authorities.

Mr. Sparrow also introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the time within which it is now provided that the act entitled "An act for the establishment and payment of claims for a certain description of property taken, or informally impressed, for the use of the army," shall cease and determine.

Mr. Orr introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the late Order No. 77, Adjutant and Inspector General's Department, revoking the details of all men between eighteen and forty five, requires any modification by legislation, to preserve the producing and industrial interests of the country.

Mr Orr discussed at some length the system of details, and condemned the course pursued by the War Department on the subject.

Mr. Sparrow preferred that the subject should be postponed until an answer was received to certain resolutions of inquiry, passed several days since. He considered Order No. 77 as one of the wisest ever issued from the War Department.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Orr introduced a bill to exempt the cargoes of vessels owned by the States of the Confederacy, from existing restrictions upon exports, which was read first and second times, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sparrow reported a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the safe custody, printing, publication and distribution of the laws, and to provide for the appointment of an additional clerk in the Department of Justice, approved August 5th, 1861.

[The bill provides for an increase of the number of copies of the laws ordered to be distributed.]

The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Hill, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back, with a recommendation that it do pass, the bill repealing the act approved February 15th, 1862, authorizing the payment of debts due to alien enemies in the bonds of Confederate States.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Garland, the Senate adjoured to Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chair laid before the House communications from the Second Auditor of the Treasury relative to the claims of North Carolina and Louisiana against the Confederate Government.

On motion of Mr. W. N. H. Smith, of N. C., they were referred to a special committee consisting of one from each State.

Mr. Orr, of Miss., from the Committee on Quartermasters, reported a bill to prevent frauds on the Confederate Government, and to provide for the punishment of officers committing them. On his motion it was made the special order for Thursday week.

Mr. Clinton, of Ala., from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the charge of disloyalty against Williamson R. W. Cobb, member of Congress from Alabama, made a report, accompanied by the testimony of sundry witnesses, who prove that the accused remained within the Yankee lines, of his own accord, when he could easily have left had he so desired; that his conduct and conversation since he has been among them clearly shows that he is hostile to the Confederate cause; and that the committee recommend that his seat be declared vacant, and the Governor of the State of Alabama be informed of the action of the House.

The subject was laid over to give members an opportunity to examine the testimony.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Bridgers, of N. C., who is detained at home by illness in his family.

On motion of Mr. Russell, the House went into secret session at 1 o'clock.

The doors being opened, the House adjourned to Thursday.

From the United States.

GRAND CELEBRATION IN WASHINGTON.

It appears that the Black Republican organizations of that city hired a band of music, Thursday night, and marched in procession to the White House, where a large crowd had previously assembled. After the performance of "Yankee Doodle," Lincoln was called for. He appeared at the window over the main entrance and delivered the following speech:

LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

It has long been a grave question whether any government not too strong for the liberties of the people can be strong enough to maintain its own existence in great emergencies. On this point the present rebellion brought our people to a severe test, and a Presidential election occurring in regular course during the rebellion added not a little to the strain. If the loyal people united were put to the utmost of their strength by the rebellion, must they not fail when divided and partially paralized by a political war among themselves. But the election was a necessity. We cannot have free government without elections, and if the rebellion could force us to forego or postpone a national election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us. The strife of the election is but human nature practically applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever occur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, and bad as good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be avenged. (Cheers.)—But the election, along with its incidents and undesirable strife, has done good too. It has demonstrated that a people's government can sustain a national election in the midst of a great civil war. (Renewed cheers.) Until now it has not been known to the world that this was a possibility. It shows also how sound and how strong we still are. It shows that, even among the candidates of the same party, he who is most devoted to the Union and most opposed to treason, can receive most of the people's vote. (Applause.) It shows also, to the extent yet known, that we have more men now than we had when the war began. Gold is good in its place, but living, brave and patriotic men are better than gold. (Cheers and demonstrations of applause.)—But the rebellion continues, and now that the election is over, may not all having a common interest unite in a common effort to save our common country? (Cheers) For my own part, I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. (Cheers.) So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am duly sensible to the high compliment of a re-election, and duly grateful as I trust to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed by the result. (Cheers) May I ask those who have not differed with me to join me in the same spirit toward those who have? And now let me close by asking three hearty cheers for our brave soldiers and seamen and their valiant and skilful commanders.

SEWARD'S SPEECH.

The crowd next proceeded to the residence of Secretary Seward, who delivered a speech of some length, in which he attempted to be very facetious. Our readers will be satisfied with an extract:

"Fellow-citizens: Our brethren of the South, who used to meet us up here in the Capitol, and with whom we used to have such pleasant, social times, have pretended to set up a poor, rickety Congress and Government of their own. [Laughter.] And do you know what they did it for? They did it because they were afraid we would abolish slavery. They met in Richmond the first Monday in this month; and what do you think they met for? They met to abolish the slavery of two hundred thousand negroes, to put them with the army, that they might fight to keep all the rest of the negroes in slavery. [Laughter.] Well, we have got our old-fashioned, regular Congress, where there are seats kept open for them yet, and it meets on the first Monday in December. I am much mistaken if we do not show our old friends down South a trick worth two of that they are practising. My impression is that, instead of abolishing the slavery of two hundred thousand negroes, they will do the much better thing of setting the constitutional stamp upon the President's emancipation proclamation of 1862. [Loud cheers.] Why, you seem to be very unanimous about that. [Cheers.] Well, I will tell you what is more curious than all that.—Within three years from this time they will be just as unanimous about it in Richmond as you are here in Washington. Well, fellow-citizens, we have all got to be friends.—[Cheers.] We have got to be friends with the democrats, who have been voting against us, and we will balance the account by saying that we voted against them; and if, now that the election is over, they conclude to be quite, we will agree to be all Union men hereafter, and we will acknowledge that our party, as we saw things, judged them pretty harshly. I presume that four years hence we will be in perfect harmony, not only throughout all the free States, but throughout the whole Union. (Cheers.) And I will tell you why I think that it will be so. I came on this stage of action not long age—some years after the Revolutionary War—and I used to hear my parents, and the men and women of that age, talk about the vast number of tories who were opposed to the Government of the United States in the Revolution; and what surprised me above all things was that, at the expiration of thirty years afterwards, there was not a tory to be found in the whole United States. [Laughter.] I was never able to understand where they had all gone to.

It is my judgment that we will all come together again; that when the Stars and Stripes wave over Richmond, the rebellion will go down; and that within one, two, three and four years after that, you will have to look mighty sharp to find a man who was ever a secessionist or an aider in rebellion. (Cheers:) I know that for that "era of good feeling" the Democrats will have every encouragement to favor the people in the success of the war. Speaking of that I had understood our opponents to say that this war was a failure, and that it was made to abolish slavery. Without accepting that as the object of the war which was to preserve the Union, we will take them on their own ground, and see how the matter stands. The first year of the war suppressed the African slave trade in the United States; the second year of the war brought the negroes up to the level of soldiers of freedom and abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, the third year abolished slavery in Maryland—(cheers)—and if the Democrats think that the war has been a failure this year, when Congress comes together it will adopt a constitutional amendment and abolish slavery throughout the United States. (Loud cheers.) Now I know that when slavery is removed, the only element of discord among the American people will have ceased to work its mischievous fruits; but I know that it will not be the fault of the administration if we do not have an era of peace and harmony, and go on resuming our droud career among the nations, and advancing the interests of our country, of freedom, of self-government and of humanity.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAILROAD Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., 8th Nov., 1864.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company will be held in the town of Wilmington, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.
WM. A. WALKER,
nov 12-td (Wil. Jour.) Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY NOTES AT AUCTION.
The undersigned, Commissioner for the county of Wilson, will sell to the highest bidder, in the town of Wilson, on the
FIFTH DAY OF DECEMBER,
Tuesday of Superior Court week,
Nine Thousand Dollars in N. C. Treasury Notes,
denominations of one, two, five and ten dollars—the two latter fundable in six per cent. N. C. bonds.
A. G. BROOKS,
nov 15-d5t* County Commissioner.

FOR RENT.
FOR 1865.
A HANDSOME FAMILY RESIDENCE, in this city, about two hundred yards east of the Cape Fear Bank. The residence contains four large rooms, with a passage, an excellent kitchen and all necessary outhouses. The residence is supplied with Gas Fixtures.
Apply to H. J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Nov. 16-eod3t

FOR SALE.
$13,500 in North Carolina State Bonds—these Bonds were issued for Western North Carolina, Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies, and most of them authorized before the War.
nov 14-dtf W. H. JONES.

FOR SALE.
A SPENCE RIFLE, seven shooter, in perfect order, with cartridges. This is known to be the most complete and formidable fire-arm now made.
Price.....$300,00
Address BOX 2,
d2t* Warrenton, N. C.

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS.
We wish to exchange Cotton Yarns for Beeswax, Tallow and Lard, either in large or small quantities. Those having such articles on hand, and wish to exchange them for Cotton Yarns, can do so by making application to us.
C. F. KLAPP & CO.,
nov 14-d10t Graham, N. C.

WANTED,
$5,000 Virginia Bank Bills,
$5,000 North Carolina Bank Bills.
Also, Confederate Bonds, long and short dates.
Coupons of old North Carolina Sixes.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
nov 14-d5t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON & WELDON RAILROAD Co.,
Wilmington, Nov. 9th, 1864,
THE Twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will be held in Wilmington on Wednesday, the 23d instant.
J. W. THOMPSON,
nov 15-2tawtd Secretary.

$100 REWARD.—LOST.
On Sunday night, the 6th of November, on the cars from Danville to Greensboro', or at the Depot at Greensboro', A POCKET DIARY or MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing papers of no value to any but myself; among others, my order to report to Capt. Beaton. A reward of $100 will be paid for the delivery of the said Book to A. M. Gorman at the office of the Daily Confederate, in Raleigh, or to Wm. N. Dromgole, Conductor on the N. C. Central Railroad.
d3t* E. W. MASSENBURG.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT
NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS
FOR SALE!
Will be sold, in the city of Raleigh, N. C., at the Auction Rooms of GREECH & LITCHFORD, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of November, FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. TWENTY YEARS COUPON BONDS. These Bonds were issued for the benefit of the Chatham R. R Company, and are secured by a special sinking fund, provided for their redemption when due. No better investment can be found. Copies of the law authorizing the issues can be had on application to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Creech & Litchford, Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.
KEMP P. BATTLE,
nov 15-2tawtd President.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR.
An intelligent and neat servant GIRL, as nurse for an infant. A liberal price will be paid.
Apply to DR. M. J. DuBOSSET,
Wake Forest, N. C.
or to GRAHAM DAVES,
Raleigh, N. C.
Also, wanted a stout, active NEGRO MAN.
Apply as above.
nov 16-d1t*

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

LOST!
A BROWN FUR CAPE WITH A BLUE CORD and Tassel, was lost at the Baptist Church last night [Sunday,] or, between the Church and my residence. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at my Store.
Oct. 31-tf. P. F. PESCUD.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.
All boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons, will be promptly forwarded free of charge:
Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Asheville.
Dr. W. A. Collett, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Beagle, Greensboro'.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro'.
Mr. J. A. J. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro'.
The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.
EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 31, 1864.—dlm

WANTED.
I WISH TO EMPLOY A MAN TO TAKE charge of my farm as Overseer, who is exempt from military service. For further particulars address me at Halifax, N. C.
Oct 19-d18t GEO. A. SMITH.

LOST, OR MISLAID.
A CONFEDERATE 4 PER CENT. CERTIFICATE for $600, No. 2,128. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at Tucker, Andrews & Co.
nov 7-d3t T. F. SCOTT.

ASSISTANT DOOR-KEEPER TO THE SENATE.
The subscriber respectfully announces himself candidate for the office of Assistant Door-Keeper to the next Senate of North Carolina. He pledges himself to a faithful discharge of its duties if elected.
J. A. GRANT,
nov 11-eod5t* of Northampton.

WELDON HOTEL AND FURNITURE FOR RENT.
Will be rented out publicly, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the
WELDON HOTEL AND FURNITURE,
on THURSDAY, the 15th day of DECEMBER next, for the ensuing year. This House is situated in the town of Weldon, Halifax county, N. C., on the left hand side of the Railroad going north, and connected with the depot. It has gas works attached and in good order, and it can accommodate from 160 to 200 persons.
Terms the same as heretofore, which will be made known on the day of rent.
Will be hired out for the ensuing year at the same time and place, five or six negroes.
MRS. CORNELIA W. HAPPER,
Adm'x for Estate of W. W. Happer, Dec'd.
Weldon, N. C., Nov. 8th, 1864.—d18t

Important Sale of Furniture in Greensboro, N. C.
WILL BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, FOR CASH, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 22d and 23d instant, a large amount of valuable property, belonging to the
GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE,
consisting of
PARLOR FURNITURE, 40 BEDS,
a lot of BEDSTEADS, MATTRASSES,
BED CLOTHING, TABLES, TABLE LINEN, WASH BOWLS, PITCHERS, about 6 doz. CHAIRS, several sets of PLATES, and a small lot of GAS PIPES and Fixtures.
—ALSO—
SIX PIANOS, some of which are of the very best quality, and 8 or 10 GUITARS.
Also, a large assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, a catalogue of which will be furnished on application to Rev. T. M. Jones.
N. H. D. WILSON,
nov 7-5tsod* Sec'y Board of Trustees.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
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THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,
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FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:
Price per hundred.....$30,00
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MUSIC,
Published in the South.
*** Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to. Address
oct 27 dtf Rev. A. R. RAVEN.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank for the last six months has been declared this day,—payable in the Four Per Cent. bonds of the Confederate States at their face; and all sums under one hundred dollars payable in Confederate Treasury Notes at a deduction of ONE THIRD—said Dividend payable to the Stockholders on the 21st instant, at the principal Bank, Branches and Agencies.
The Dividends of Tarboro', Newbern, Wilmington, Windsor and Goldsboro' payable at Raleigh, and of Wentworth Agency at Milton.
C. DEWEY,
nov 10-codtd Cashier.
Charlotte Bulletin and Conservative copy.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
is now published by the
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.
REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. C. M. EVERHART, A. M., }
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:
For three months.....$ 5
For six months..... 10
For one year..... 20
*** For Army or Hospital Distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.
*** All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
nov 1-d9t*

WANTED,
BY A GENTLEMAN, who has had considerable experience in teaching both boys and girls, a situation as TEACHER in some Academy or High School. Address immediately,
TEACHER,
oct 27 d10t Tally-Ho, Granville Co., N. C.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.
THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.
Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which most the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent.

MASONIC.
THE GRAND LODGE of F. and A. M. of North Carolina, will meet in this City on Monday evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person or have special delegates appointed, as the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge require.
WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1864. 2awtd

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.
The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.
Price of No. II, $12,50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber.
A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

AUCTION SALES.
Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY of Court week, 21st day of November, for cash, Nine likely NEGROES, as follows:
6 Likely Young Negro Men,
1 " " " Girl,
1 " Negro woman and child. The woman is a good Ironer, Washer and Cook. They are sound and healthy, not refugee negroes, and are sold for no fault.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Auct & Com. Merchants.
Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1864—eod4t
City Dailies copy eod4t

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.
The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.
Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.
The subscriber respectfully announces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.
W. J. SAUNDERS.
October 26, 1864.—dtd

PLANTATION FOR RENT IN WARREN COUNTY.
MILL-BROOK, the residence of the late Gen. John H. Hawkins, four miles north of Warrenton Depot, will be rented for the ensuing year, to the highest bidder, in the town of Warrenton, on Saturday, 3d day of December next.
The dwelling is commodious, with all necessary out houses, cabins, &c., &c.
The tract contains about 1000 acres, with open land enough to farm with 12 or 15 hands.
This is a rare opportunity for refugees or others to procure a good home for next year.
JAS. A. EGERTON, Guardian
for John H. Hawkins.
nov 9, 1864-dtdec3

PERSONS wishing to subscribe to the "Raleigh Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association," can find subscription lists at the Auction Houses, Book Stores and Drug Stores of the City.
COM.
nov 4-d3t

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that the taxes for the districts herein named will not be received at the times heretofore advertised, but will be received at the following times, viz:
Swift Creek District, Monday, Dec. 18, '64.
Panther Branch do Tuesday, " 19, "
Barney Jones' do Wednesday, " 20, "
Buckhorn & New Hill do Thursday, " 21, "
White Oak & Beaver Cr'k, Friday, " 22, "
Crabtree & Cary do Saturday, " 23, "
The other districts will be received at the times heretofore advertised.
RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake county.
nov 8-d6t

Lost or Stolen—$250 Reward.
ON FRIDAY NIGHT, AT THE Railroad Depot, a small black oil cloth HAVERSACK, with white leather strap, (considerably worn,) containing a number of papers in a blue official envelope, addressed to Captain Wm. Shelby Reed, C. S. A.
I will pay TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS reward for the papers and ask no questions. These papers being of no value to any one else, it is hoped that they will at once be returned to the office of the Daily Confederate.
nov 10-d3t

HENDERSONVILLE TIMES.
AN EDITOR is wanted in this office. The present Editor desires to retire. This is a good berth for some one who is too feeble to be a soldier, and who desires a situation well guarded against "conscription." The applicant must be of moral habits, educated, and "sound on the goose."
Address WM. L. LOVE,
nov 8-tf Hendersonville, N. C.

WANTED,
AN OVERSEER.—To a wounded soldier or to a man above conscript age, with a small family and of suitable qualifications, I can give a good situation the ensuing year.
CHAS. MANLY.
dtf-1618*

FOR SALE.
A sound young HORSE, in the country, seven and a half years old, suitable for cavalry service. Price $2 500. Apply at this office.
nov 15-d3t*

RECRUITS WANTED.
TWENTY young, able-bodied recruits wanted in "Folson's Scouts" to fill up the Company; will operate chiefly on Confederate Point. They will furnish good horses.
Fort Fisher, N. C., October 27.—d20t

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.
oct. 11, 1864. dtml.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co. ☜

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

We have heretofore published the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in extenso.—We subjoin to-day a synopsis of this valuable document, for the benefit of our readers.—Mr. Trenholm carried to the Treasury Department the reputation of a practical financier—the very quality of mind now most desired—and having passed a life outside of the influences of politics, he had not lost the good sense with which nature had blessed him. He was, therefore, a man to be trusted; and if the people will only give him their confidence, all will be well. The greatest peril now to the nation is from the currency. If the people shall madly and blindly persist in resisting the wholesome measures necessary to extricate them from the present evils, brought on by themselves and by bad legislation together, there are worse troubles yet ahead of them, which it is hardly worth while to specify.

The army *does not mean* to succumb to the enemy. It will fight on and keep up its organization until it brings peace out of a despairing foe. The army must be fed and clothed. With proper care in husbanding our resources, proper industry in cultivating and gathering, proper charity in the extensions of neighborly assistances, and proper confidence in the government, in order to re-establish a sound, valuable currency—the needs of the army can be met, society can be provided for, and yet other military resources can be drawn upon. To those who know a thing or two—who know how many idle hands there are which did not strike a lick of work last year—who have seen them lounging in the streets, waiting at the railroad depots, quietly seated by their home firesides, it is ridiculous and laughable, this idea that *labor* has been sifted out of the land.

Take the case of the Senior Reserves, for example:—They are absent, and it is now seeding time. *There is not a neighborhood in the State where those who are at home cannot by a helping hands, supply the aid necessary to the absent neighbor, without feeling the loss to the community.* And this being the case, let them turn out and do it, if they pretend to patriotism. It is as little as any man can do, to save his land and niggers, if he is not animated by the noble impulse of love of country.

The report of Mr. Trenholm gives a cheering account of the finances, notwithstanding the blow it has received.

The public debt is set down at $1,147,970,208 00. The balance in the Treasury,—108,435,439 88. Estimates of expenditure from 1st Jan. 1865, to 1st of July, 438,039,315 73; while there is a balance of past appropriations applicable to such expenditure, of 467,416,504 00; so that no additional appropriations are needed up to 1st of July of next year. The increase of the public debt for the past six months is $97,680,760 00, which would have been much less, but for the depreciation of the currency. The increase for the next six months, will be one or six million per month, according as the people choose to restore their currency or not.

The importance of giving a stable value to Treasury notes, is seen in the following statement: one hundred and thirty-five dollars in currency, is now the price obtained for a six per cent. non-taxable bond of one hundred dollars; and at the value of currency, this is equal to six dollars in specie. Government is therefore giving its bond, payable in specie, for one hundred dollars, for the loan of six dollars. To remedy this destructive evil—to restore the currency and restore the popular confidence in it, the Secretary recommends,

1st. An act pledging the faith of the Government against the issue of Treasury notes beyond the amount authorized by the act of 17th Febuary, 1864.

2nd. To exempt the Treasury notes from taxation.

3rd. To reduce it to the amount of 20 per cent. per annum—continuing the tax in kind after the war, and appropriating an ascertained proportion to the redemption of the circulation.

4th. This redemption is to be made from tithes of cotton, wheat and corn, at fifty cents per pound, and four and two dollars per bushel, respectively; that the notes be received in commutation of such tax in kind, after the war, and that certificates, non-taxable, be issued at 6 per cent. interest, to be exchanged for Treasury notes and hereafter to be received in payment of the tax in kind.

The Secretary then goes into an estimate of the resources to be thus applied, from which he derives

2,500,000 bushels wheat at $4,	$10,000,000
Indian corn, 20,000,000 bushels at $2 per bushel,	40,000,000
Cotton, 200,000 bales at $200 per bale,	40,000,000
	$90,000,000

which amount would redeem the notes in five years.

6th. There would still remain to be provided for the funded debt, which on the 1st of January, 1865, will be $778,340,090.

The real and personal property in the Confederate States in 1860, was worth at the specie value, $5,202,166,107

and by the assessor's report, under act of 19th August, 1861, specie value, $4,951,183,156

or estimated in currency from 5 to 7 for one, $24,656,449,548

It is estimated that there are bales of cotton now in the Confederacy, 2,000,000; which at $200 per bale in specie, are worth $4,000,000,000, (four billions of dollars)—a sum five times as great as our whole funded debt.

The Secretary proposes an additional duty of 5 cents per pound on the importation of cotton and tobacco, and the duplication of the duties on imports; payment to be made in coupons of the five hundred million loan, sterling exchange and specie.

The Yankee Election.

It is now positively certain that "Little Mac" has been shamefully beaten, and that old Abe has carried every State but two—New Jersey and Kentucky. The Richmond *Whig* expresses gratification at the result, and says truly, that the great cause for which we are struggling has escaped a real peril. The policy of conciliation, of concession and cajolery which McClellan would have attempted was something more to be dreaded than Lincoln's armies and navies. There was great reason to apprehend that such a policy would deceive, demoralize and divide the South. With Lincoln there is no fear of this, our people will continue to stand as one man. With him, it is a united South against a divided North.—With McClellan, it might have been a united North against a divided South; in which event all that we have been striving for in this bloody four years' struggle would have been lost. But Lincoln is to continue to be the master of the Yankees, and the spectre of reconstruction vanishes forever.

Outrages in North Carolina.

The Iredell *Express* has learned that the house of a Mr. Russell, in Wilkes county, was surrounded by a band of tories one night last week, the boys robbed of guns and other property and then fired, which happily was afterwards extinguished. The same rascals then preceeded to the restdence of a Mr. Laws and burnt his dwelliing.

The same paper contains an account of a fight which took place between the Home Guard of Watauga county, and a party of deserters, on the 3d inst. The fight was in the woods and was conducted in regular Indian style, lasting from sun-rise till 10 o'clock. The Home Guard had one man mortally wounded, who died next day, another severely wounded, and two slightly. The bushwhackers were commanded by one Jim Hartley, and are a band of deserters from both armies.—The deserters had eight killed and several wounded.

Magazine.

The Powder Magazine in this place is most conveniently situated for a general blow up; being right in the centre of the town it cannot be too carefully watched. We do not know how much of ammunition is kept there, but we see boys frequently playing around it with lighted pipes, and the windows open; men also, in carrying in arms, &c., go in with iron heeled boots. If powder is stored there in quantities, this is not due precaution. Loose grains of powder scattered on the floor, ignite readily from a spark of fire, which may be as readily struck from an iron-heeled boot.

It is worth being careful about powder magazines; for men are known to be blown up by them; and women too.

Boot Polish.

We acknowledge the receipt of some blacking from Dr. Woodell, of his own manufacture. We cannot well get the opinion of the office on the merits of this article from the trial of two boxes; but as far as we can do so, the opinion is favorable. The blacking polishes well, and with a little more attention to the grinding of the lamp black, it will be improved. After this is done, and the improvement effected, we will try it again, if desired.

The Florida.

The capture of the Florida in a neutral port by the Wachusett, is an act of such bad faith and bravado towards Brazil, as, if not promptly and fully atoned for, to justify an immediate declaration of war by that power. The right of asylum is recognized and cherished by all civilized Governments, and the honor of the ruler is involved in having it maintained and respected. So universally is this principle esteemed that the question may well arise whether, as in the present case, when a weak power like Brazil is outraged by a strong one, the leading powers of the world should not unite in a demand that the wrong shall be redressed.

New Military Book.

"The Duties of a Judge Advocate," embodied in a concies and well digested form, by Capt. Gilchrist, Judge Advocate General of the Charleston Military Department, has been laid upon our table. The work is from the Publishing house of Messrs. Evans & Cogswell, of Columbia, and is gotten up with the finish and neatness which distinguishes this enterprising firm. Every Judge Advocate should possess the work.

From Gen. Hood's Army.

The latest accounts our Georgia exchanges contain from Gen. Hood's army, place him at Tuscumbia, where he had established headquarters on the 4th. Two divisions had crossed the Tennessee, to protect the laying down of pontoons. Cheatham's old division had been ordered to prepare extra rations, but for what purpose was not even surmised when our informant left.

The last Macon papers still repeat the impression that Atlanta was being evacuated last Saturday. Our latest Macon exchange is dated Sunday.

Door Keeping.

We believe there are candidates enough for Doorkeepers to the two Houses of the Assembly, to make a respectable sized company of infantry. How can they *all* be accommodated? This is impossible. How then can most of them be accommodated? At present, there are but two Doorkeepers—one a chief and the other an assistant, for each House. Very clearly this is not sufficient. There is one main entrance to each House from the Rotunda, but then there are two gallery doors that need keeping; and two inside doors, one to each committee room in each House, (and in them are frequently deposited the most attractive features of the session.) It appears then, that there are five doors to the House of Commons, and five to the Senate—making ten in all. If the two Houses then will determine to have a Doorkeeper for each door, it would enable them to employ ten able-bodied citizens. They might then have a fire place keeper, which would furnish four more. Then the entrance to the two houses has two doors each—an outer or baize door, and an inner wooden one. It is as necessary to have a keeper for both of these doors as one; this will give two more; so that sixteen able bodied men may be safely provided for, provided the Legislature follows the policy of last session.

There would be no more of superfluity in these offices; than there is in those of Justices of the Peace, Militia Officers, Home Guards, Police, Watch and Pump Contractors. Gov. Vance could as readily certify them as necessary State officers, and this legislation would be in entire keeping with North Carolina Gubernatorial pledges and fulfillment—the Governors resolutions being the pledge and this the observance. We should have said that there might be two additional officers, as water carriers; but this would hardly carry. Every body knows that this is *light duty*; it not being the habit of either House to need much water in cold weather. However, for show of favor to the army, two water carriers might be selected from disabled men.

For the Confederate.

I gather from your remarks in the paper of Friday last, that a *Board of Trustees* have asked exemption from military duty for the Senior class of the University. If this be so, a part of my enquiry heretofore put has not been answered. By whom was this "Board" called, and in what way?

It is not in my nature to make difficulties as to matters when once done, if done by the constituted authorities properly convened. I respectfully, then, ask again, upon whose call was the Board convened, and how was the call made known?

I make no point as to the patriotic impulses and conduct of the Students of the University, or the community constituting the College and neighborhood of Chapel Hill. They have acted nobly. In common with the people everywhere, they have achieved for our beloved State a history that will be read with admiration in all time to come. For this I thank them from the bottom of my heart, and pray in their behalf for a continuance of this spirit of independence—"The Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye." I can ask for them no greater blessing.

The universality of support given to this war, is, as it should be. It is a defence of the rights of popular self-government, in which every being who has the fortune to be impressed with the image of his Maker, is equally interested. It is no war of a class. This our people have fortunately understood, and realized; and there should be no thought or act on the part of a single man in the country, to impugn this idea. The dimensions which the war has now assumed, makes it obviously necessary that every nerve and muscle should be exerted. All private ends and avocations should be laid aside and not thought of until our deliverance is accomplished. No body bound by the general law to military duty, should stay at home or follow his private pursuits, except upon the principle of advancing in that way most efficiently the paramount object on hand.

One word more: It is a painful reflection, that in this war little opportunity is afforded to the youth of the country for education. The educational establishments every where have been depleted. It is sad to think of. But it is better so than that their honored shades should be made the shelter for such as are disposed to hold back from the defence of the country.

Messrs. Editors, as you have ably and eloquently contended from the beginning, we are all alike under the peltings of a bitter storm. Let us abide it all with a common and undistinguishing exposure. We shall then assuredly emerge from it successfully, like a band of brothers, knit together by recollections of joint and common sufferings, and by the attainment of blessings and an honorable fame, in which all will have an equal and common lot. X.

For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your issue of the 12th, there is a telegram from Sherman, stating that there had been a satisfactory interview between Colonel Mulford and Captain Hatch, and that "the exchange of prisoners will progress as rapidly as possible." As City Point was the place agreed upon in the cartel of exchange, and as the above named officers have heretofore been acting on the James, I do not quite understand the dispatch. Does it mean that the Yankees have at last come to their right senses and resumed a general exchange; or does it merely have reference to some especial lot of prisoners captured in Georgia?—An early exchange of prisoners is the prayer of every true Southern heart; and nothing save an honorable peace, will be welcomed with more delight. Please answer my question in your paper, and oblige very much;

A SOUTHERN GIRL.

We are unable to give our fair young friend any assurance that the exchange of prisoners now going on at Savannah, is the beginning of a general exchange. As we understand it, this is a special exchange of ten thousand prisoners; and the removal from City Point to Savannah was made perhaps to get clear of Beast Btuler's interference, as heretofore.—Heaven grant it may be the beginning of a general exchange of our noble countrymen that have so long languished in Northern prisons.—EDS. CONFED.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the handsome residence of the Rev. Junius P. Meore, near Mt. Tirzah, in Person county, was consumed by fire a few days since, together with most or all of the furniture it contained. The smoke-house was also consumed. This is indeed a severe calamity, and we deeply sympathise with our friend in his loss.

The News.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Bristol *Register* has received information which indicates that a portion of the Federal forces heretofore confronting our lines have been sent to aid Sherman. They told the Union men that they were going to Nashville after the election. Col. Patton, of one of the Federal regiments, has removed his family from Washington county, which is indicative of the fact they do not expect to hold the county. Capt. Reuben Clark, who was captured by the enemy at Morristown, has been sentenced to be executed in twenty days by the authorities at Knoxville. It is pretended that Capt. Clark is implicated in the killing of a Union man by the name of Gray, from Granger county. The *Register* says the charge is utterly false. An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth should, with heavy interest, be the rule of the Confederate authorities in that quarter.

The train is now running to Jonesboro', and we are informed that preparations are being made to push forward the work upon the track of this road.

Gen. Breckinridge has issued a proclamation granting complete protection to those East Tennesseans who may wish to lay down their arms and become peaceable and quiet citizens.

THE VOTE OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC AND JAMES.

The *Tribune* of the 12th estimates the entire vote of the Yankee armies in front of Richmond and Petersburg at 18,000—Lincoln receiving 8,000 majority.

A TURKEYISH REINFORCEMENT.

Ireland, Germany and all niggerdom have heretofore aided in furnishing Ulysses with troops to quell the rebellion and subjugate the South; but having utterly failed in his recent efforts to crush our right and reach the Southside road, in a fit of desperation he called upon Stanton, a few days ago, for a few thousand troops from Turkey. The Secretary, misunderstanding "*the telegram*," telegraphed Dix—according to his construction of its purport—to see that it was immediately executed. The consequence was that movement was at once set on foot in New York to send not fifty thousand Turks but fifty thousand turkeys to Gen. Grant, for a grand thanksgiving dinner in honor of the Army of the Potomac, and fifty thousand barrels of apples are to be thrown in by way of desert.

We would advise our Ulysses to remember that while Hampton is especially fond of fatted cattle, he may not be averse to seizing a few thousand Northern fed Turkeys, and that, therefore, he should, upon their arrival, place them as far to the *Leeward* as possible.

FROM PETERSBUG.

From the Southside we receive but little of interest. The Yankees, since the election, continue with the most vigilant watchfulness to inderdict the exchange of prisoners—why or wherefore is as yet only a question of surmise.

The *Express* of yesterday states that three of Gen. Hampton's scouts penetrated to the vicinity of Fort Powhatan, the latter part of last week, captured twenty-six Yankees, and safely brought off twenty three of them, whom they delivered at the General's headquarters. Three of the prisoners managed to escape after capture, in consequence of the paucity of the guard. Confederate scouts are active in Grant's rear and give him a deal of trouble.

The Yankees saluted Fort Mahone pretty vigorously with shot and shell on Saturday morning, and also on Friday about the same hour.

There has been no change in the military status since our last report.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Baltimore *American* of the evening of the 12th, states that Price had moved westward from Caré Hill, and that on the 4th or 6th General Thayer moved his force up the north side of the river for the purpose of attacking Price, but fearing that Cooper would move toward Fort Smith with seven thousand men he thought it best to return.

Gen. Thayer is a very prudent General.
Richmond Whig.

From the Petersburg Express.

From the Front.

Everything remained quiet at the front yesterday. Scarcely the sound of a cannon or a musket was heard on the lines south of the Appomattox, and only the occasional booming of heavy pieces in the direction of Dutch Gap, broke the stillness of the day.

A large number of deserters—upwards of seventy—came into our lines at different points, night before last. We hear it stated that an entire company of Yankees—officers and all—came over, and that when the roll was called inside our lines, not a man was found missing.

We learn from the *Christian Sun*, that last week a gunboat came up to Suffolk and sent one hundred men on shore, who during the night, robbed the houses of many of the citizens. Those who suffered most are James A. Parker, Mrs. Eli Jones, Benjamin Riddick and Dr. Rob't H. Webb.

A few days after, the boat went up Chuckatuck, and the men arrested a number of citizens, among them our old friend, Major Frank Holladay. All were released after examination except Captain Bass Wilson and Mr. Stats, who were carried off prisoners.—They threatened to burn Smithfield.

All the citizens below the lines of Grant are living in a constant state of apprehension and dread, especially in the country between Blackwater and Portsmouth. The Yankees are out raiding every week, and neither their persons or property are safe.

For the Confederate.

The Heros of the Confederacy.

In the great contest now on us of the Confederate States, a contest involving honor as well as all the rights we have as citizens of a Republic, and free men, every individual member of the commonwealth is expected to take sides; either with those struggling for liberty, or with those who are inspired with the base passion of conquest and are seeking our ruin. And, indeed, every man HAS taken sides. No man can look on a combat of any kind without feeling an interest in the success of one of the combatants; so no man in this national contest looks on without wishing and feeling and hoping for the success of the one or the other. That there are men in the South, yea, in this State, who in their hearts despise the cause in which these States are engaged, is too true to deny. And there are craven creatures holding positions of responsibility, I imagine, who would gloat with the delight of a fiend in the downfall of the cause they pretend to defend. The world has ever been full of pretenders, croakers and traitors, and I see no reason why we should be exempt from them. Is it their nature to do wrong? Possibly their devilish instincts prompt them to do so, and they may not be so responsible. I am not writing to induce the leopard to change the spots on its skin, but my object is to expose scoundrels and traitors, and warn the country against them. If my strictures meet the eye of a single traitor, I do not expect HIM to be affected and reform, but I want to put the country on its guard against him.

There are men in this State who get in office by abusing the Administrators of our Government. They magnify every little blunder into a mountain, and induce the people, unsuspecting as they are, to believe that all is going wrong. Too cowardly to boldly attack the cause, they indirectly seek its overthrow, by attempting to produce divisions in the councils of those who administer it. They adopt every pretext to embarrass those in office. If some demagogue comes along *whining* about "an honorable peace," these vultures flock to his standard, pronounce the war a failure, and affirm that we must be satisfied with something short of our first object. Thus by chicanery, corruption and even treason, base men often find themselves elevated to important positions at the hands of the people. They would seek *honors* on the *grave* of their *country* and its defenders. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, and there are men now, who would dance to the music of our downfall and defeat. We not unfrequently hear the following question among soldiers: Why is it that such base men can now get into respectable *bomb proof positions*? The reason is obious; they will do acts, in order to obtain these positions, that a gentleman will not.

BUMGARNER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MADAME SOSNOWSKI'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.
BARHAMVILLE, NEAR COLUMBIA, S. C.
Scholastic year from October 1st to July 1st, comprising two sessions. Pupils charged from day of entrance.
nov 18-7t*

VIRGINIA SALT—BUY NOW.
Will sell for cash, or exchange one bushel Salt for two bushels wheat, or three bushels corn.
Call on A. D. ELLIS,
nov 18-d1t* Franklinton.

AUCTION SALE.
MONDAY, the twenty-first November, we will sell one Negro Woman, two young mules, several pieces N. C. Kerseys, a considerable lot Household Furniture, consisting of wardrobes, bureaus, mattresses, bedsteads, blankets, and other bedding; a clock, window-shades, curtains, two sewing machines, saddles, cooking stove, one fine sulky, &c., together with many other articles.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
nov 18-2t Com. Merchts and Aucts.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
Ranaway, November 14th, my boy STEPHEN, 18 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, weighs about 145 lbs. Had on when he left a low colored wool hat and new leather shoes. He will no doubt try to get in the Yankee lines by way of Halifax, Murfreesboro' and Winton.
I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me. J B. HUNTER,
Kittrell's, N. C.
nov 18-d4t*

A CARPENTER,
With a good set of tools, for hire, the ensuing year. Persons wishing to hire will address me at Chapel Hill, stating place, wages, &c.
nov 18-d3t* H. G. SPRUILL.

LAND FOR SALE.
I offer two tracts in Johnston county, known as the "ZAC HILL" place, and four miles from Boon Hill Depot—one containing 65 acres, and the other 160 acres. Nearly half is bottom land, on Little River, where can be obtained at little expense, any quantity of the richest loam. Log house with necessary out-buildings—water good.
Address A. A. WILLARD,
Greensboro', N. C.
nov 18-eod3t2w*

HIDES! HIDES!!
The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.
All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

AUCTION! AUCTION!!
On SATURDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER, at our Auction Store we shall sell
1,000 BUSHELS SALT,
TOBACCO, SNUFF,
1 BUGGY & HARNESS,
ONE FINE CLOCK,
Watches and numerous other articles.
ANDREWS, BAKER & CO,
Auct. and Com. Merch'ts.
Goldsboro', Nov. 14 d2t

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING uncalled for in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., November 15th, 1864. The postage on advertised letters is two cents each. Call for advertised letters and give date of list:
T Abernathey, M S Abernathey, W H Buttercutt, Miss Louisa Brown, Miss Bettie Bonner, James Bass, colored, Miss Mary Ann Butts, W L Bledsoe, Lt. A S Berry, R R Bowers, T H Bridgers, Hon James Bryan, Lt A S Berry, H B Byrn, W D Cornelius, 2; A M Clifford, James Cerboles, Eliza Clark, T A Critchen, John B Collins, Henry Cox, Miss Mollie A Cox, J E Caldwell, John A Corbitt, Jas B Depriest, G L Dula, Harrell M Dress, Mrs A C Ferrell, L B Fite, Mrs Mary Bouse, John Froece, Rich'd Ferrell, G M Fennell, Mrs Elizabeth Glenn, Wm A Garrel, Frank Grandy, serv't, Hardy House, Miss Lucy A Hamlin, Miss Nancy J Hill, George Hoodses, W H Haddnett, A L Hazelle, Benj Hassell Jas L Howland, Polly Harris, Sergt A D Holland, S Hare, Wm Hoover, J W Hutchinson, R F Hudson, John Hunden, Miss Auley Hicks, John F Jordan, 2; Capt T J James, R C Johnson, Robt A Johnson, Miss Pauline Kerr, C F R Kernergey, John R London, Henry C Lane, Lewis S Logan, J M D Langston, Cardine Morris, Mrs Annie A Moore, John Mercer, Phillip Moore, 2; Col T J Morrisey, Francis M Murchison, A W Moore, Paraide Moore, Miss Mary E McAlpin, John Moter, Joseph M McLean, James McIntosh, D L McMillan, Miss Mattie May, Oliver Newlin, H S Norton, J D Palmer, 2; Bryant Perry, W B Pope, Miss Penny Pope, Joseph Parse, John Proctor, Capt J W Perry, Edmond P Perry, Miss Mary E Royster, Mrs Louisa Richardson, Willis J King, John M Rich, E Roberts, Rodolphus M Ramsey, G W Ricketts, Joseph Rubble, Lieut S W Roberts, Jas H Steinbeck, Mrs Jane E Smith, Julia Stuart, Riley B Smith, W A Sanford, Capt E N Spiller, 2; G W Stanley, Wm Spitzhower, James Stratting, Mrs Kate Sypes, Miss Emmett Stevens, Mrs Scady A Smith, Mrs Mary H Smith, John Vanberburg, J D Williams, 3; Mrs Julia E Williams, 2; Miss Cross Warren, J B Wand, J P Wood, J H Wood, Neill Watson, Miss R A H Williams, H Clay Wooten, Whitford White, Wm T Walley, James Warren, E E Whitley.
nov 16 GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Exchange of Prisoners.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 15.—No prisoners were received yesterday. Rough weather preventing the Yankee boats meeting.

To night eleven hundred and eight were brought up; about thirty per cent. of whom were sick or otherwise disabled.

Whole number received a little over thirty-one hundred.

The delivery of Yankee prisoners commenced Thursday.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 16.—New York and Baltimore papers of the 14th have been received.

The Herald says: sufficient returns are in from all the States to warrant the announcement that Lincoln has over three hundred thousand majority in the popular vote. He has carried all the States voting but three, and will have a majority of one hundred and ninety-two in the Electoral College.

The Yankees crow lustily over their recent success at Cedartown, and claim the capture of two cannon and one hundred and fifty prisoners, but acknowledge their loss considerable. They say nothing of their defeat at Middletown.

Nothing later with reference to Sherman's operations is made public.

Jacob, Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, has been arrested by the Government, and is now on his way to Washington.

The Wachusett arrived at Fortress Monroe Friday, with the Florida in tow. A telegram from Cairo says the rebels have disappeared from Johnsonville.

Gold in New York on Monday 244.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Nov. 17.—The Baltimore American of Thursday evening, has been received. It says Gen. Canby, while ascending White river, on gunboat Crocket, was shot by guerillas on shore and wounded in groin; his recovery doubtful. The boiler of gun boat Tulip exploded in the Potomac river on Friday, killing all on board except ten. Sixty lives were lost.

A Washington telegram says Sherman has been for several days beyond communication with the Capitol, but nothing settled in regard to the direction taken by his expedition. Sherman in a letter to the President's sanitary commission, dated Gaylesville, Ala., Oct. 25th, thanks him for the prompt fulfillment of his request and certain articles for Union prisoners at Andersonville, and says things have changed since; they may have to go in prison to deliver these articles to the prisoners.

Gold at New York on the 16th, 240.

Further from the North.

MOBILE, Nov. 16.—The Advertiser has a special despatch, dated Senatobia, Nov. 15, which says: The Chicago Tribune has Canada dispatches to the 10th, which say effective steps have been taken to preserve peace on the border.

The propellor Georgia, has been seized at Chamberstown, Canada West, by the Collector of the Customs, because it was for a privateer.

The examination of the St. Albans prisoners proceeds slowly.

A battle is reported to be imminent in the Shenandoah Valley.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, Nov. 16.—European news to the 4th has been received. The Jura was wrecked off the Mersey on her last trip. Capt. Morris of Florida telegraphed the capture of that vessel to the Confederate Agents in London. The Times says the seizure was an act of piracy. The Herald recommends that all maritime powers interfere if the Florida is not given up.

It is stated that the steamer Laurel, from Liverpool, had transferred the crew, arms and ammunition to the new Alabama off Madeira.

The Czar, after an interview with Napoleon at Nice, went to visit the King of Prussia at Potsdam. Count Richburg's resignation terminated the Cabinet crisis at Vienna.

John Leech, a well known artist, is dead.

A hurricane swept over Calcutta, October 5th. One hundred and fifty vessels were driven from their moorings and stranded or damaged. Twelve thousand persons were drowned. The loss is estimated at two hundred million francs.

From the Valley.

NEW MARKET, Nov. 16.—Lt. Baylor, of the 12th Cavalry, with twelve men, captured ten prisoners and seventeen horses, within three miles of Harper's Ferry, and brought them safely to this place. They report the railroad in running order to Summit Point, fifteen miles below Winchester.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Maxwell offered a resolution, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether he was informed that any State of the United States has through any recognized authority expressed a willingness to go into Convention with the States of this Confederacy for the purpose of negotiating for peace, or consulting on the best method of effecting a cessation of hostilities. Adopted.

Mr. Semmes introduced a bill to extend the time of exchanging old treasury notes for new issue.

In the House, a resolution was unanimously adopted, expelling W. R. W. Cobb, Representative elect from the third district of Alabama. The House then went into secret session.

The Prisoners.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17.—General Grant has assented to all the details proposed by Commissioner Ould in regard to the supply of prisoners on each side with clothing, &c. One thousand bales of cotton will be shipped from Mobile to New York and the proceeds expended under the direction of General Trimble in the purchase of blankets and clothing for our prisoners.

For the Confederate.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, No. 14,
Wake Forest, N. C. Nov. 15, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—Permit me to express though your columns the thanks of the patients in this hospital, and to return my own acknowledgements, for the following donations, viz: Mr. Henry Wall one lamb; Mrs. M. Thompson one quarter lamb and two gallons buttermilk; Mrs. John Fort three dozen eggs and six gallons buttermilk; Mrs. P. Parnell three bushels potatoes; Mrs. W. G. Simmons 1½ bushels potatoes; Mrs. M. Allen three chickens; Mrs. J. Hunter two chickens, one gallon milk and one bushel potatoes; Oscar Alston two gallons buttermilk; Mrs. J. S. Pareloy one lot potatoes; Mrs. Priestly Mangum one gallon buttermilk and a large basket of delicacies; Mrs. C. G. Meare $50 in cash.

Very respectfully,
M. J. DeROSSETT,
Surgeon in charge.